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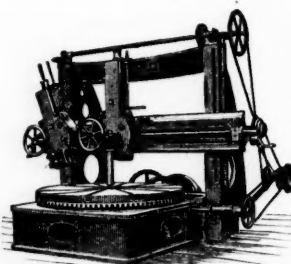
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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND has given his assent to the Dingley Bill, so that he now has in his hands the power to compel Canada to respect the decencies of commercial intercourse. And Canada has made some important changes in her instructions to her officials on the seacoast, which indicate the return of a reasonable spirit to the councils of the Dominion, although they by no means undo all the wrongs already perpetrated upon our fishermen. This is the more creditable to Canada, as our State Department does not seem to have exerted any pressure upon her, and indeed has taken such a course as might lead her to suppose that the Dingley Bill is of no importance. Mr. Bayard continues to assure his countrymen that he entertains the liveliest sympathy for our fishermen, and is anxious to secure them their rights as soon as he ascertains—from Mr. Sackville-West, we suppose—what those rights are, and that he is ready to negotiate a new treaty if that of 1818 should prove insufficient. But these vague utterances only tend to confirm the Canadians in the belief that the Administration is feeling around for a policy, and is not sympathetic with the national convictions of the American people.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland has promised Messrs. Randall and Holman that he will make those changes in the Civil Service rules which they tried to exact as part of the conditions on which the appropriation for the Commission was to be voted. If this be true, then the President has taken a step which will sunder him from the sympathy and support of every genuine reformer of either party. The Pendleton Bill does not effect a very extensive reform of the Civil Service at most. It covers only a small number of the places under the government, and those the least important. But it does introduce a principle of non-partisan appointment into the service, which either will be driven out again by the machinations of the politicians, or will become the principle of the service. Matters now have reached the critical stage. One or other principle is to score a great victory. The change in the rule which requires that the whole list of eligibles and not merely the three highest shall be sent to the official who has to make an appointment, will convert the competitive examinations into mere pass examinations, and will enable the heads of bureaus and departments to fill them with members of their own party, to the exclusion of all others. It is the last shred of reform that is left, for the talk about confining removals to "offensive partisans" has gone to the winds. President Arthur was not technically a reformer; but he assented to the rule as it now stands, and he held his subordinates to obedience to it. If Mr. Cleveland give way, it will prove that a reforming Democratic president is less to be trusted in this matter than is a stalwart Republican, who makes no professions, and has all his affiliations with the machine.

For ourselves, we do not regard the break-down of the competitive examinations as a vital loss to the country. They are of importance only as a test of Mr. Cleveland's character and intentions. We always have thought them a broken reed on which to lean a reform, and the sooner the country discovers this the better. "The good is the enemy of the better." Half-way reforms like this are in the way of the searching reforms which the American people, by means of the Republican party, should have applied long ago.

THE Senate has passed Mr. Frye's bill for a Congress of the American nations to meet at Washington in 1887, and it goes to the House. It now is time for those newspapers who denounced the proposal as Jingoism when it was made under Mr. Garfield's administration, to denounce it as dangerous to the peace of the

world. Poor Mr. Frelinghuysen is no longer alive to tell us that it will hurt the susceptibilities of the Great Powers of Europe; but there are many still alive who endorsed that statement when he made it. The truth is that our relations to our neighbors of the South are disgracefully neglected. It is not a matter of gain that is at stake in this neglect. We have allowed the good name of republican government to be disgraced by our failure to exert any force of public opinion for order and peace. We could have saved Paraguay or have prevented the war of Chili upon Peru if we had not been as strange to those countries as though they were situated on the Red Sea. And while the cultivation of trade relations is the chief thing contemplated by Mr. Frye's bill, we should value that, not only for itself, but as a means to things still more important.

SENATOR WILSON has made an admirable argument against the present low rates on fourth-class postage matter, which our New York friends are inclined to ridicule, but which the country at large should consider attentively. Under the postage rates which now exist, goods are carried in small parcels to great distances at lower rates by the Post-Office than they can be carried in large parcels by the express companies. This, of course, is at the expense of the country, which thus pays out of the national treasury for the carriage of all sorts of merchandise. As a consequence dealers who live at a distance from New York city cannot sell these articles as cheap as they can be forwarded from New York by mail. The effect of this is to build up a great traffic at the public expense, and to crush the growth of local centres of industry and of distribution for the benefit of the great cities. Mr. Wilson very properly objects to this policy, and is supported by the New York postmaster in his objection. It is this traffic which makes the Post Office a national expense rather than a source of revenue, and which stands in the way of the promptness and efficiency of its proper work as a carrier of letters and printed matter. If the policy of low charges on such parcels is to continue, then the Post Office, like the express companies, should make its charges with reference to distance, as it formerly did in the case of letters. If it is to go into the express business, then it should apply the simplest and most reasonable of the rules which govern that business.

OF Mr. Morrison's defeat in his third attempt to "revise" the Tariff we have spoken elsewhere. It was more crushing than that of 1884, not only because the adverse majority was larger, but because it was on the motion to consider,—which was carried last time,—because the bill was so much milder in its proposals, and because the whole force of a Democratic administration was exerted for its passage. The interest taken abroad in the fate of this "first firm step towards Free Trade," was shown by the presence of Mr. Sackville-West in the gallery of the House when the vote was taken. Mr. Morrison at once gave notice of his purpose to call up the measure at some future day, and Mr. McKinley responded by a notice of resistance on just the same lines.

THE Free Trade Democrats have been holding a conference to see what is to be done. Past experience has shown that it is useless to invoke the authority of the Democratic caucus in such cases, and indeed in the present session the House caucuses have played a very subordinate part. Two proposals were considered. The first was to issue an address to their constituents and the country generally, explaining and vindicating their course. To this nobody can object, but we suspect it hardly commends itself to some of these gentlemen themselves. A few of them are much more anxious to distract the attention of their constituents to



other matters, than to fix it on their vote for this "first firm step towards Free Trade." The other was to stop all other legislation except the passage of the Appropriation bills. This would exactly suit the Republicans. All through this session the evidence of the incompetency of the Democratic majority has been accumulating at a rate which has terrified the more far-seeing of their own number. They have begun to discuss the chances of a Republican majority in the next House, in view of the restoration of the old districts in Ohio, the dissensions in Indiana, and other ominous signs. This step would be the completion of the work. For the Democrats to stop legislation because they cannot discipline one-fifth of their own party would be sublime!

THE pressure of the growers of wool for the restoration of the duties on that staple, has extracted from the Committee of Ways and Means a document which some contemporary says must have been written in Connecticut. If Mr. Sumner is meant, then the report certainly is not his work, for it lacks the logical coherence which is his chief merit. If it be Mr. Wells, the suggestion is more probably true. It is notorious that Mr. Wells has done a great deal of unrequited work for his Free Trade friends in Congress, and this report is rather better written than if it had been the work of Col. Morrison or any of his associates. And it revamps several of Mr. Wells's wildest and least tenable assertions as to the effect of protective duties on the price and the growth of wool. The report is involved in a curious tangle of contradictions, which Mr. McKinley, in a minority report, has pointed out with much skill. It argues that the duty of 1867 lowered the price of wool, and yet that it made it impossible for the American wool-manufacturer to get wool cheaply enough to export his fabrics. The statements of the report as to the effect of the higher duties on the production of wool are disingenuous and inaccurate. The figures we gave recently from the *Beacon*, of Boston, are the work of a statistician as "eminent" as the one on whom the Report relies.

The Report says that the wool duties are the only ones on the Tariff which can be alleged as protective of the American farmer. What of the duties on Canadian produce, which gives the new England food market to the farmers of the Northwest?

THE House has had under discussion the Naval Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Goff of West Virginia enlivened its discussion by an acquaintance with the subject and a clearness of exposition which deserved the support of the House. He moved a recommittal of the bill, with instructions to insert an appropriation for the completion of the five iron-clads now under construction, which the bill ignores. The motion was defeated, but it gave Mr. Goff the opportunity of a fresh expression of his opinion of Mr. Secretary Whitney, and of his treatment of Mr. John Roach.

THE House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report the Blair Pension Bill with amendments still further extending the cost of the Pension list. In view of the demonstration Mr. Hisecock gave the House that there will be a deficit this year rather than a surplus, the committee agreed to report an amendment to the bill laying a tax on all incomes of above \$3000 for the payment of these additional pensions. It is charming to see how ready our Democratic friends are to copy the war finance of the Republicans in time of peace. But are they not aware of the gross injustice involved in taxing incomes without reference to their source, as well as their amount? The lump value of an income derived from a permanent investment is much greater than of an income derived from trade; and that is much greater than an income derived from the practice of a profession. But these financiers would tax all alike!

In no less than five congressional districts of Indiana there are serious Democratic dissensions. Fears are entertained that the Republicans will carry the next legislature and increase their strength in the congressional delegation. A year ago it was thought that the redistricting of the State had made Mr. Har-

rison's retirement certain, but this bright prospect has passed away. The loss of Mr. Hendricks as a rallying-point is distinctly felt, and the leaders who are left are, with the exception of Mr. Voorhees, smaller men, who fight each to his own hand. Nor has the course taken by the Administration done anything to strengthen the party. It has been just reformatory enough to alienate the "workers," and has departed from the reformatory line more than enough to alienate the Mugwumps. So the outlook for Mr. Harrison's reelection is much improved.

THE Republican State Convention in Vermont has met and nominated a candidate for governor with a good degree of unanimity. The national importance of the Convention is as an indication of Mr. Edmunds's prospects. His friends failed to secure the chairmanship of the Convention, and the committee on resolutions therefore was not favorable to an endorsement of his candidacy. But it did report a resolution calling upon all Republicans to lay aside dissensions and work together for the success of the party. This action probably indicates the attitude of the Republicans of Vermont towards their senior Senator. They do not like his attitude in 1884; if the election of a Senator had come a year ago, they probably would have rejected him. But their indignation has had time to cool, in spite of the efforts of sundry Democrats and a few Republicans to keep it hot. And he will be reelected, but not with enthusiasm or even cordiality. And his reelection will be a good deal better for his own party than for the Democracy.

IN Delaware, the Republicans having resolved to nominate no ticket, on account of the disfranchisement of voters, many members of the party will probably support the candidates named by the convention of Prohibitionists which met at Dover on the 22d. That the latter will make much show against the Democrats, or will draw any considerable strength from them, is not to be expected. In no State is there a more extreme devotion to party methods and partisan ideas than in the small Commonwealth of which Mr. Bayard is now the overshadowing genius. That the abstention of the Republicans will shame Mr. Bayard and his followers into a decent system of election laws would be an innocent idea; but whether anything in the direction of reform will be accomplished through the factional differences that are smouldering in the Democratic camp is not so easily judged. Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Gray, his successor in the Senate, are vigorously antagonized by other elements, representing among other things, the candidacy of Mr. Lore, now member of the House, to occupy the place which Mr. Gray holds. These factional controversies are hot, and as there is no opposition party they may become hotter, but we see no strong likelihood that they will do for Delaware what that State so much needs in the way of enfranchisement, and meantime the Republicans, who form a large percentage of the best citizenship, will live as best they may, without voice in the government.

IN other directions there are new movements looking toward Prohibition. The Republicans of Tennessee, who have nominated a full State ticket, (including five judges of the Supreme Court), adopted a resolution favoring the submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, and the *Chattanooga Times*, (Dem.), intimates that a very effective way for the Democrats to offset this will be to take the same course.

IN Pennsylvania, where the Republican Convention is to meet at Harrisburg, on the 30th, the same issue will come up. Several counties, in electing delegates, have instructed them to favor the submission of a prohibitory amendment, and there must be some definite action taken on the subject. In the face of the pressure from Mr. Wolfe's candidacy, it is likely that a very solid and weighty attention will be given it.

THE death of Mr. E. P. Whipple deprives our literature of one of the finest and most conscientious critics our country has

produced. Mr. Whipple is far from being valued at his full worth as yet. He had not the qualities which impress the larger reading public. But such books as his "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth" are sure to grow into general esteem, and to vindicate the ancient saw that "good wine needs no bush." In his private life Mr. Whipple was all that was admirable, and he deserves the tribute of praise with which Mr. Whittier has honored his memory. Mr. Whittier says in the *Boston Transcript*:

"He was a thoroughly honest man. He wrote with conscience always at his elbow, and never sacrificed his real convictions for the sake of epigram and antithesis. He instinctively took the right side of the questions that came before him for decision, even when by doing so he ranked himself with the unpopular minority. He had the manliest hatred of hypocrisy and meanness, but if his language had at times the severity of justice it was never merciless. He 'set down naught in malice.' He will have an honored place in the history of American literature, but I cannot now dwell upon his authorship. I think of him as the beloved member of a literary circle now, alas! sadly broken. I recall the wise, genial companion and faithful friend of nearly half a century, the memory of whose words and acts of kindness moistens my eyes as I write."

THE students of our University who acted in the Greek play have received a very high compliment. They have been requested by gentlemen belonging to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Princeton and Williams, to repeat the performance in New York city in the coming autumn. With this request they have agreed to comply, and all the scenery and properties of the performance will be transported to New York. As a good number of the performers, and especially of the chorus, were members of the class which graduated this year, there may be some difficulty experienced in getting them all together for the purpose.

EVEN Mr. Smalley is obliged to admit that the popular enthusiasm for Mr. Gladstone is genuine and deeper than at any previous point in his career. Wherever his train stopped on the way down to Edinburgh he was greeted by dense and cheering masses; and in the two great cities of Scotland his reception was beyond all precedent. The hearts of the people rally to him in this hour of his desertion by so many of his colleagues, and he emphasizes the fact by appealing distinctly "from classes to the masses," and assuring the people that this must be their campaign,—a political Inkermann, in fact.

The character of his speeches is up to his highest level in vivacity, penetration and pungency. He is unsparing in his wiggling of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Carnarvon, and leaves no sore spot of the enemy ungalled by his rhetoric. On the other hand, nothing could be finer than his appeal to the toleration of the Scotch Presbyterians of Glasgow, and to the expression of Dr. Chalmers with regard to Ireland that it was "impossible to crush the Irish," but that "the almighty arm of kindness would be irresistible" in dealing with them. Mr. Gladstone knew Dr. Chalmers personally, and greatly admired him as a preacher. And in Glasgow, the scene of Dr. Chalmers' greatest labors as pastor of St. John's parish, the magic of his name is irresistible.

On the other hand, as Mr. Joseph Cowen justly says, Mr. Gladstone's "chances of success are not as good as he thinks them. He has pushed matters too far and too fast. There is a strong current of resistance," which may defeat him. But it is in his favor that his enemies are not maintaining the harmony with which they set out. Lord Hartington's advice not to contest Mr. Gladstone's seat has not been adopted by his fellow Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain has given offence by making such advances toward a reconciliation as indicates a wish to hold the door of hope ajar for himself. And the disestablishment question has been thrust forward anew, in the hope of hurting the premier, but with the certainty of hurting the dissident Radicals.

Another great obstacle to Mr. Gladstone's success would have been removed if the House of Lords could have been induced to pass the clause of the Elections bill relating to election expenses, which was passed in the House of Commons. It would have

transferred the official costs of the election to the "rate-payers," as is done in all other civilized countries. But as this tended to destroy the monopoly of seats in Parliament by the rich, the Lords would have thrown the bill out if the ministry had not withdrawn this and other contested clauses. So in this as in previous elections, the candidates are to pay the expenses.

THE Home Rule cause is not without accession from the Conservative ranks. Lord Ashburnham, a Tory peer, has come forward as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy, and Sir Robert Peel, who always ranked as a Conservative, takes the same stand, and appears as a candidate for Inverness. No accession could be more gratifying to Mr. Gladstone than this of the son and namesake of his first chief, from whom he for years bore the name of "Peelite," after he had left the Tory party but had not yet joined the Liberals. And these secessions stand for many of lesser note, which will take place among untitled people.

#### MR. MORRISON'S LATEST DISASTER.

THE third repulse of the Hon. William Morrison's essay to alter the Tariff should be enough to convince our Free Traders that they have undertaken a task beyond their powers. With the Administration solidly on their side—with a New York city government in office at Washington,—with the largest majority the Democratic party is ever likely to have in the House of Representatives—with hard times and depression fighting on their side and furnishing a stock argument in favor of change of some sort—with all this they have failed by a bigger tale of votes than they did two years ago. As the Congress then stood, 159 voted for and 163 against the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the question of its destruction after debate; now 140 vote for the bill and 157 against it on the question of consideration. In the North the Free Traders have not gained a vote except that of a Republican from New York City, while they have lost those of six Eastern and four Western Democrats. In the South the increased representation gives a gain of three Free Traders and two Protectionists.

As in 1884, the Republican column stands virtually unbroken in maintenance of our protective policy. As usual, the three Minnesota Republicans, who represent Scandinavian constituencies, fall out of line, and this time they are reinforced by the vote of Mr. James. In view of this vote, it is impossible to say that the party stands for nothing, and has no doctrine on which it differs from its rivals. No party in our history ever was more united on any point.

The Democrats are substantially, but by no means so solidly, arrayed on the other side. As in 1884, nearly one-fifth of their number voted against Col. Morrison, and under the leadership of Mr. Randall. Of the four-fifths who went with their party, several grossly misrepresented their constituents in so doing. Two Connecticut Democrats and several from this State are likely to find the vote a costly one, as it affects their political future. Of course they deserve honor for standing by their convictions; but they cannot eat their cake and have it. They cannot have the honor and the seat in Congress both. The people of districts which have seen their industries built up and their wealth multiplied by the reservation of American markets to American producers, will not continue to elect members who would fain put an end to their progress.

The least pleasing feature of the vote is the slow growth of Protectionist views among the Democrats of the South. As in 1884, the Republican Congressmen of that section are solid for Protection; but their number has fallen from 18 to 12. The Democratic Free Traders from the South increase from 99 to 102; the Protectionists from 4 to 6. As the increase of Free Traders is due to the wresting of seats from the Republicans, there is no evidence of any decay of Protectionist conviction in the South: quite the contrary. Indeed it is remarkable that the political revolution which is going on in the South has increased the number of Free Trade Democrats by only a single vote. And at no distant day



there will be a shift in the other direction. The growth of manufactures in the South has been and will continue to be rapid, but it has not yet reached the point at which its influence enters largely into politics. The time is coming when it will rend the solid South into two parties upon new lines,—the new South against the Old. It is their foresight of this, we believe, which makes the Southern Free Traders so impatient of delay. They insist that their party in the House must do everything that a gathering of irresponsible delegates put into the party platform in 1884, and that no Democrat has the right to consult the interest of his constituents, where the party has committed itself to this policy by its national declarations. So they crack the party whip over the 35 Protectionists in their own ranks, and want to know in what sense they are Democrats. We advise these gentlemen to be vehement, imperious, overbearing. Their time is short. They are the children of the old fire-eaters, who misruled the South in past days, and whom war and reconstruction did not succeed in deposing. But they must go down before the coming of forces more irresistible than war and reconstruction, and this before they will have the chance to vote on many more bills to destroy the Tariff. Some of them have dug their political graves already by their passive or active resistance to the Blair Education Bill. They have arrayed against themselves the best intelligence, the purest public spirit and the highest patriotism of their party. The "Mene, Mene, Tekel" is already outlining itself on the wall for them.

While these Southern extremists are raging at the defeat of the bill, and threatening to obstruct all other legislation by way of revenge, a certain set of Democratic Laodiceans are calling upon Mr. Randall or Mr. Hewitt to prepare a Tariff bill which "can be passed," and which will give the country free lumber, lower duties in the metal schedule, and an approach to free raw materials generally, besides "removing the inequalities and excesses which characterize our present Tariff." Are these gentlemen aware that the programme they thus sketch out for their friends in Congress is more radical than Mr. Morrison's own proposal, which they are pleased to characterize as the expression of the wishes of the Southwestern extremists? In truth the Southwestern Free Traders acted with extreme caution. They put forward just about the smallest proposal that would involve a substantial reduction of the Tariff. They learnt wisdom by their defeat in 1884, and instead of trying to open the door wide to Free Trade, they tried to pry it ajar. Their bill was to be "a first firm step" in that direction. It would help to divide protectionists by putting one powerful section of them outside the covering of the Tariff. And what adds to their discomfiture was that this little, innocent-looking, mild measure of Free Trade was refused discussion even. They will not come up to the attack next time with their hands strengthened by the alienation of the wool growers and the lumber men. They will not be able to renew their attack on the metal schedule, from which they retreated in such a hurry when they found the metal men were solid in its defence. They will have to begin next time just where they did this time, if their party continues to control the House.

#### THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND.

THE line of division which the present contest in Great Britain is drawing will be a historic landmark. It is, in fact, the most plain and definite demarcation between the democracy and the privileged classes that modern times have seen. The social contest for which so many have looked these twenty years is presented substantially at this election, and the French Revolution's elements are reproduced in Great Britain, without—probably—any risk that lives will be sacrificed.

For Mr. Gladstone substantially has no following among the lords and gentry, or those who bow down to them. A few peers adhere to his fortunes,—notably the three Earls, Rosebery, Spencer, and Aberdeen, all strong and useful men,—but the falling off of the others is emphasized by the fewness of these. And even in

the class next below the nobility he has few prominent supporters. The sneer of the *London Times* that no one conspicuous in any way appeared by his side in Scotland, would have a sting of truth if the truth in such a case were painful. Fortunately, as even Mr. Smalley is candid enough to say, in his dispatch to the *Tribune*, while "the better classes," as he calls them, are absent, "Mr. Gladstone has apparently carried with him the great body of the Scottish people," and he adds that this "means a great deal, for the Scottish people are far more intelligent than the English. An appeal to the Scottish democracy is more like an appeal to the American democracy." This is true, and it marks alike the extraordinary character of Mr. Gladstone's following, and the essential separation of the upper classes from the body of the people. Privilege has drawn aside its skirts, and left the unprivileged on their own ground to make their own struggle.

Many details, interesting and remarkable, disclose from day to day the nature of this separation of classes, but we cannot here dwell upon them. What is not to be overlooked, however, is that our own country cannot help but participate in a serious manner in the contest. The democratic instincts of America respond sympathetically to the proposal of Mr. Gladstone, and we should be in any event his friends at this juncture; while the great political weight of the Irish element amongst us has added to that tendency and carried the whole country with absolute unanimity to his side. What effect this will have upon the actual polling of votes in Britain remains to be seen; it would not be strange if with many English voters our practical participation would be resented rather than accepted: but, one way or the other, it makes no odds as to the fact, for the democracy west of the Atlantic is this summer ranged beside the democrats of Britain by forces which are as irresistible as they are undeniable. To a certain extent the social struggle which all civilized mankind experiences is brought to issue now within the British islands, and the fact that it concentrates there cannot cut off the interest which those outside have in it.

If Mr. Gladstone should win, it will definitely mark the beginning of an era of great social and political change in the British kingdom. If the dukes are beaten dukedom will presently go to the museums of archaeology, and the decade more than two centuries ago when the English Republicans thought a Commonwealth practicable will be reproduced under circumstances vastly more favorable to success. On the other hand, suppose that democracy, deserted by men like John Bright, finds itself beaten, what then?

#### SHALL WOMEN COOK?

IT is frequently objected to by very conservative people, when any extension of women's field of work or training is suggested, that there are occupations for which she has no fitness and in which she never can succeed. This principle, however much it may be abused, is quite true in itself. Women differ distinctly from men, not in the compass of their powers, but in the special adaptation of those powers. There are employments for which they have no fitness, and which therefore may be ranked as essentially unwomanly. And there can be no better service rendered to the sex than to ascertain what these are, and to relieve women of the burden of them.

The business of cooking is one of the employments which woman has been expected to discharge for centuries past, yet the tradition which assigns this work to woman as her especial duty does not seem to have been a very old one. In the Bible we find no indication that women rather than men are to discharge the culinary functions. When Abraham hastens to welcome his mysterious visitors on the plains of Mamre, it is he who kills and prepares the savory meat for their entertainment, while Sarah only makes the cakes or biscuit which served the place of bread. When Esau sold his birth-right for the mess of red lentils, it was Jacob who was cooking them. Gideon himself prepares the kid, cakes

and broth for his angel visitor. When Samson's parents propose to entertain the angel, the cookery needful is spoken of as a joint affair. His father says: "Let us prepare." It is true that Samuel warns the Israelites that if they will set up a king, the luxury of the court will require the employment of their daughters as "confectionaries, cooks and bakers," but this seems to describe an unnatural state of things, and the very next chapter mentions a cook who evidently is a man. Elisha's manservant Gehazi makes ready the meal for the sons of the prophets, of which it was said: "There is death in the pot!" And in Solomon's famous description of the wise and virtuous woman, there is not a word of her achievements and accomplishments as a cook, although it contains a long list of the feminine employments which were thought the glory of the sex. So in the New Testament, also, there is no allusion to woman as a cook, although there are references to other of her employments, such as grinding corn. The paschal supper which Jesus ate with his disciples was prepared by two of his male disciples. And the Apostle Paul, particular and severe as he is in his requirements of Christian women, says nothing of this great matter of cookery. So among the Greeks and Romans, this great business seems to have been rather in the hands of men than of women. Most of the cooking among the Greeks was in the form of sacrifices, for which men only were competent religiously. The cooking in the Homeric poems is by men. The Latin word for cook is masculine (*coquus*), while the word for a female cook is less usual and is a diminutive (*cocula*), indicating contempt for the achievements of the gentler sex in this department.

History justifies this attitude of the Roman mind towards the cook of the feminine sex. There have been great cooks in the world, but they have been men invariably. Apicius, Coulombe, Brillat-Savarin, Soyer and Dumas *père*,—these were eminent in cookery, but they were not women. Since Mother Eve no woman has arisen whose achievements as a cook justify us in writing her name beside these. It is true that from the times of Mrs. Glass to those of Miss Corson, women have written cookery books, and have even taught the elements of the art by illustration to their ignorant sisters. But these achievements are of no more importance in this science than the preparation of a school book or the teaching of a primary class would be in the development of the science of physics or of astronomy. These things do not touch the high places of this applied science. No woman has written a book fit to be mentioned beside "*La Physiologie du Gout*." In no other field of human effort have women enjoyed so many opportunities of distinction, and in none have they gathered so few laurels. They have succeeded as poets, historians, novelists, artists, orators, physicians and teachers, but not as cooks.

The practical sense of mankind recognizes this fact whenever it has to exercise a choice between women and men for this work. The rich man who can afford a *chef* will not accept a woman cook. When cookery has to be organized on any large scale, the cooking is put in charge of men, not of women. In the organization of an army, for instance, the cooks are men, while the women have the harder and more painful work of nursing the sick and the wounded. Nothing but the simple convenience of having cooking done by the women of the household, as the household is now organized, has caused this unsuitable employment to be left to them. And this furnishes one more argument for reforming the order of the household, for taking cooking out of the house as totally as weaving and spinning have been taken, and for putting it under scientific direction.

Our readers will not charge us with any want of respect for the capacities of women when we claim that cookery is not their business. We entertain no such contempt. We think woman's work in the world as high, as difficult, and as well done as that of men. But we see nothing in the business of cooking which gives any scope to her especial capacities, and we believe that her progress is to be secured by relieving her of the burdens of unsuitable employments, and throwing open to her those for which she is fit.

#### MODERN UNITARIANISM.<sup>1</sup>

THE celebration last February which marked the completion and occupation for divine worship of the new building of the First Unitarian Church, was not intended to have any significance as an anniversary, but it comes near enough to being an anniversary of two important events to revive their recollection and draw attention to their significance. On the 19th of June, 1785, the corporation of Kings Chapel, Boston, resolved to strike out of the Episcopal order of service in use by that congregation, all portions referring to the doctrine of the Trinity, thus taking their stand definitely against the orthodox belief in this particular. This church was the oldest Episcopal body in New England, and its congregation was one of weight and social standing. It is likely that the leaven which burst out into the great Unitarian movement of a century later was already working on the shores of Boston Bay, but the immediate cause of this radical move by a congregation which had theretofore found the English liturgy not too strait, was the change of views which the pastor, James Freeman, had announced and discussed with the congregation; at the same time tendering his resignation of the pastorate. The church decided to follow the lead of Mr. Freeman, and the changes which it openly made put it distinctly on the ground of Unitarianism, but the name was not at first recognized, and it was simply as a church acting out its own free will after the congregational method of Massachusetts, that it thus ushered in the just completed first century of Unitarianism in America.

It was in the year 1796, now ninety years ago, that the second landmark of Unitarianism was set up, in this city, and in the church whose new edifice occasioned these services we have its lineal descendant. It was Dr. Joseph Priestley whose influence caused the formation of this little company, and who through the early years of its existence was in great measure its shepherd. He had been driven from his native country two years before by the persecutions which followed his avowal of those democratic opinions on the subject of the French Revolution which the intolerance of English opinion (due in no small measure to Burke's perverted genius), considered synonymous with treason. He came to this country in 1794, bringing with him a reputation as one of the most ardent controversialists of religious history, and a still higher renown as one of the leading philosophers of the century. He was eagerly invited to found churches in this city or in New York, was pressed to become Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, it is even probable that he might have become provost of the University; but he doubtless longed for peace after the vicissitudes of his life in England, and hence he retired to an estate on the Susquehanna, at Northumberland, where he spent the remaining ten years of his life. Not however in peace. This was impossible for one of his temperament. He was constantly engaged in controversy, both religious and philosophical, as before, and he seems to have employed in this way much of the energy which one would think he would have thrown into more effective methods of propagation. But although he declined to take pastoral charge of any congregation, he assisted in the formation of the First Unitarian Society of Philadelphia, which began its existence in 1796 in one of the rooms belonging to the University of Pennsylvania, and he delivered a sermon before its members on the occasion of their first meeting. A copy of the address, in the antique garb of that day, is now in the collection of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia library, bearing on its title page, in Priestley's own handwriting, a presentation to Dr. Benjamin Rush. It is an outspoken and characteristic document, and when opposed to the collection of modern Unitarian doctrine which is gathered into this book throws much light on the history of the sect. And considering the weight of Priestley's name and position, and the prestige he would naturally have in attempting to transplant Unitarianism to this side of the ocean, it is a fact that seems to require explanation that his seed has been barren. The one church which he planted still remains, but without offshoots; while from a different root, in another part of the country, has arisen a Unitarian movement which became one of the important formative forces in our national history, and helped to make New England the centre of our national literature.

The difference we think lies in this;—that Priestley's influence was in his own personality only: the New England movement was the result of a principle of growth. Seldom if ever did any man have a warmer personal following than Priestley. The feeling of his congregations and personal followers toward him was one almost of adoration; the purity and loveliness of his private character, the magnetism of his ardent spirit, the sufferings which he had undergone for his opinions, bound them to him in a

<sup>1</sup> MODERN UNITARIANISM: Essays and Sermons delivered by James Freeman Clarke and others at the dedication of the First Unitarian Church edifice, Philadelphia, February, 1886. Pp. 218. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.



passionate loyalty which was too loftily to come down to a doctrinal scanning of his theology. But he had a theology,—hard, sharp, definite; a theology which was by its very nature transitory; a theology which only his ardent imagination could vivify with the atmosphere of faith, hope, love. He believed that the natural man and all his qualities are merely attributes of matter; that the material universe is itself illusory, an unreal projection of the divine consciousness; that with its disappearance man and all that is of him ceases to be; that immortality is only to be hoped for as a miraculous gift of Jesus Christ; and that its sole warrant was the material resurrection of Christ. He laid great stress on miracles and all transcendences of law as the buttresses of this belief, and his researches into the laws of matter seem never to have led him back into the holy of holies as it has other not less renowned scientists. This doctrine considered as Unitarianism is now unrecognizable, and in its entirety would probably be rejected by any religious body in existence. It is a fabricated mass, lacking a principle of life. But New England Unitarianism was a principle. It was a principle of variation which changed the life which grew from the Congregational tree. It first manifested itself as a movement out of the dogmatic hardness of the old Puritanism. It has from that time to this remained without any sharp definition of its position; and its only definite ground of general agreement, apart from the implication contained in its name, is that of a protest against the dogmatism and against certain doctrines of the Evangelical churches. And it must needs be a wide current which can compass what the Unitarian movement has compassed. Few groups of three men are more curiously unlike each other than Channing, Emerson, and Parker,—the three names which rise naturally to the mind as representing the outposts of Unitarianism. They suggest antithesis by their contrast; and yet we instinctively recognize the underlying similarity which made each a power in the same movement. The narrowing, conservative spirit of the second stage of Unitarianism indeed forced Emerson and Parker outside its lines, but they nevertheless made a part of the larger Unitarianism which is to-day claimed as the greater glory of the Church.

The fairly representative body of ministers whose sermons make up this volume is of a wide enough selection to enable us to obtain a view of the general position of the organization in the only way in which it is possible,—by a comparison and average of individual opinions. One of the most notable of the characteristics which may be remarked of these sermons is their attitude of deference towards scientific criticism. There is a tacit admission that a scientific fact is valid evidence against a religious assertion. Revelation may only be trusted where science admits her own impotence. Rev. Minot J. Savage, in his sermon in this collection, even asserts that the scientific method of rigid observation, testing and correction is the alone true ground for believing religious evidence, and that only in so far as it is observed is such evidence acceptable. Religion, he says, is simply the doing what such knowledge shows us is right. Of immortality he has said elsewhere he finds no direct evidence, but hopes science will produce it in the future, and in the meantime he finds presumptive evidence for it in the incompleteness of this world,—a conclusion which we think valid but not scientific. But he is an extremist, and in such matters can hardly claim to represent the general belief. A belief which seems to be universal is the evolution of the church to higher forms. This thought seems to be the parent of a comprehensive optimism which believes all evil to be good in the making, and which we think somewhat conflicts with the ethical teaching of the church by weakening the sanctions of the moral law. But nevertheless ethical teaching is the characteristic feature of the Unitarian Church. Its ethical doctrine is referable more to the teachings of Jesus himself, and less to those of the Apostles, which are regarded as more of a metaphysical character,—but always with immediate reference to duty to one's fellow-men. Conduct, not belief, it is continually reiterated, is the ground of salvation. And in good works in the home mission field the Church has given evidence of the life which lies behind this doctrine. It has not yet given much attention to foreign missions, and we doubt whether it could with any prospect of success. It must be admitted that its belief seems to lack the emotional element which probably always must be the most efficacious means of extending Christianity into new fields.

The future of the body we think is not likely to be remarkable either for advance or decline. It has not a wide field of ground favorable for the spread of its opinions, but it seems to hold firmly its own limited area. There is a certain class who drift naturally into its fold, and they comprise no small part of the brains and vigor of society. There are also, it must be confessed, certain disintegrating tendencies at work in the body. If it has been enabled to attain a unity in spite of diversity, it has also fostered diversity to an extent which must in the end abridge its unity. The societies for ethical culture which are now forming, and are draw-

ing much of their strength from the Unitarians, exemplify this. But on the whole we doubt if any one of the great Evangelical bodies is more compact. There is still a feeling of strength and a morale in the body which promise a long history for it, and forbid us to think of its disorganization as a possibility of the near future.

ALFRED J. FERRIS.

### THREE GREAT MODERN BUILDINGS.

THE Palais de Justice at Brussels is one of the largest, most imposing, and most remarkable, if not most beautiful, structures of the present age. Situated at the end of the Rue de la Regencé, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Rue Royale, it crowns the heights upon which the newer portion of Brussels is situated, and dominates the lower portion of the town, from which it is accessible by magnificent staircases and terraces. The building itself covers a parallelogram 590 feet by 560; the various courts and offices surrounding, not an open courtyard, as in the new City Hall of Philadelphia, but a grand central hall, lighted from above and margined by ample galleries. The central lantern of this grand hall rises to a height of eighty-five metres, or about 280 feet—little more than half the elevation of the preposterously high tower which hides its base in the court of the Philadelphia edifice; yet quite lofty enough for proportion and effect. The style of the building, though classic, is peculiar. The architect has studiously avoided the use of the arch, and has everywhere affected an almost Egyptian massiveness and simplicity. The details recall the sixteenth century rather than the works of either Greece or Rome, yet the entrance front is but of one story, and boasts of a grand peristyle the equal of which would be hard to find.

The general outline of the edifice is pyramidal. The lofty principal story is surmounted by an attic, and the slope of the ground adds a basement to every side except that of the Rue de la Regencé. Above this broad mass, the outline of which is broken by pavilions, rises the upper portion of the central hall with its row of windows, and the roof of this is merged by a series of gradations into the square terminal lantern. The interior of the hall is excessively plain, but impressive from its size and titanic massiveness. The only arches visible in the entire edifice are four beneath the lantern. The broad areas of unadorned wall may at some not distant date be covered with frescoes, but this is not contemplated at present, for the cost of the pile as it now stands was fifty millions of francs.

It may be questioned whether the architect was judicious in dispensing with the aid of the arch—in confining himself entirely to straight lines—yet it cannot be questioned, by any one who has seen the City Hall of Philadelphia and the Palais de Justice of Brussels, that the architect of the latter has without the arch produced a far grander edifice than is obtained in the former by the free use of the arch. The one building is a proportionate unit, every part bound to every other, and the whole rising grandly into a central feature; while the other is a mass of separated pavilions of similar pattern, crowned with a heavy and monotonous mansard of most ordinary design, entered by low and dark archways, which it would be absurd to compare with the grand portal of the less expensive edifice, and utterly dwarfed by a disproportionate tower which vainly aims to be the highest in the world.

Among London's more modern structures the most important is its New Law Courts or Palace of Justice, comparable, in purpose at least, with the building just described, but in every other way as complete a contrast to it as can well be imagined. The pile is an irregular one—as irregular as it was possible to make it, and lacks a commanding central feature of any kind, for the great hall does not rise conspicuously above the congeries of turrets and roofs which surround it, and the clock tower at the eastern end of the façade is insignificant. The style is mediæval—Gothic of an early type, not at all adapted to modern requirements by the great Edmund Street. The general plan consists of a central hall—a really fine apartment, comparable to the grand civic halls of the days of the Plantagenets, and of eighteen Courts of Law of small size, accessible from narrow and somewhat dimly lighted corridors which run at the levels of the main floor and the galleries. The main entrance is near the centre of the Strand front, and leads to the central hall.

The site covers eight acres, and in order to clear it entirely streets and alleys were removed, and about 4,000 people ejected from their homes. The building was commenced in April 1874, and in 1879 the eastern block was opened for business.

Although the construction of this edifice was confided to Edmund Street, that architect's design was not the one which received the first premium in the preliminary competition. The methods by which designs confessedly superior were set aside to make way for the employment of this "eminent" architect belong to the chapter of unwritten history; while the monument of



the architect, a conspicuous object in the great hall, testifies at once to the worrying powers of committees, and the hopelessness of the attempt to adapt the style of the middle ages to modern requirements.

The style of Wolsey's time, the square-headed, straight-mullioned Tudor or late perpendicular, can be made to afford the needed light; but the more beautiful early English and decorated styles are fitted only for churches and great halls—for acutely pointed arches rob rooms of moderate height of the most efficient portion of their light—that which enters near the ceiling.

Neither inside nor outside, in plan or in appearance, can London's Palace of Justice be pronounced a success—the hall excepted.

Quite the reverse of this must be the verdict passed upon the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Rarely has any building been erected which more thoroughly fulfils its purpose. The style throughout may be characterized as Lombardic, or rather as round-arched Gothic devoid of those peculiarities which distinguished the Norman manner. The exterior is of yellow terra-cotta with horizontal blue bands, the interior of yellow terra-cotta. At present the building has a somewhat irregular look when viewed from the sides, though perfectly symmetrical in front. The irregularity arises from the fact that the existing building is but a portion of the intended structure. The façade upon Cromwell Road, a three-story structure with a central pavilion and wings emphasized by turrets, is but one of four façades which will ultimately be constructed; while the lower one-story buildings in the rear are destined to fill the centre of the quadrangle.

By a deep portal, rivaling those of the twelfth century cathedrals in richness, entrance is obtained to a grand central hall of several bays, surrounded by a gallery, and combined with a magnificent staircase. The space below the gallery is divided into compartments in the position of the side chapels of a church. The staircase starts from the end of the hall farthest from the entrance; and attains the gallery by branching left and right. The gallery, which is occupied chiefly by a collection of bird architecture, showing the birds and their nests in the midst of their natural surroundings, is continued around the entrance end of the hall, and the third story is reached by a staircase which is flung across the width of the hall itself, its underside presenting a bold arch, and the whole structure having a Rialto-like appearance. The piers of the hall are clustered, and the shafts are decorated with a variety of patterns seldom seen in a modern building. The same artistic variety is observable in the ornamentation of the arch mouldings and the designs of the capitals, nor is it confined to the central hall. Many of the designs are appropriately taken from animals. Three twisted snake heads form an arch decoration, climbing monkeys another, while the piers in the natural history galleries are set with blocks adorned with fish and reptiles. Whether exterior effect, interior grandeur, originality and fitness of detail, or adaptation to purpose be considered; this building will more than hold its own with any other of London's modern edifices. The birds, minerals and plants are contained in the upper floors, while the lower floor is equally divided between natural history and paleontology. The architect of this building, and also of the University Museum at Oxford, was Mr. Alfred Waterhouse.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

#### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.<sup>1</sup>

DR. SCHUYLER is favorably known by his contributions to our knowledge of Russia and Southeastern Europe. For seventeen years he represented the United States government in various parts of Europe, and in various capacities from consul to minister resident. His ample experience abundantly qualifies him for expounding our Consular and Diplomatic service. To this exposition, with accompanying criticism and illustrations, often drawn from recent events, the first part of the present work is devoted. It was originally given in the form of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University. The second part, which is based on another course given at Cornell University, treats of American diplomatic efforts to protect commerce and navigation. Within its self-imposed limits the work is of great value, and its subjects are of permanent interest.

The word *diplomacy* is scarcely yet a century old. It grew out of *diplomates*, the study of ancient charters or diplomas. Now it denotes the science of the relations existing between different states and the art of conducting negotiations between them. Before the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the rules of international etiquette had varied according to the demands of the several nations and the agreements made by their representatives from time to time. At that Congress rules were adopted recognizing

the equality for diplomatic purposes of the nations there represented, and of all that should afterwards accept these rules. This code of international procedure has tended to remove jealousy, to facilitate intercourse and to promote amity among civilized nations. With the modifications adopted at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, it has been formally accepted by the United States.

According to this code diplomatic agents are of four classes: First, ambassadors; Second, envoys and ministers plenipotentiary; Third, ministers resident; Fourth, *chargés d'affaires*. Between the first two classes the difference had become simply one of rank, but in the other classes the official power is restricted. Dr. Schuyler points out that though ambassadors are the only class expressly named in the Constitution of the United States, ambassadors are never appointed by our Government. The ministers at any capital form a diplomatic body in which they take rank first according to their class and secondly by seniority. The head of this body, called the dean, may therefore be the representative of a comparatively insignificant state, as Hayti or Hawaii. But the strange preference of our government for ministers of the third and fourth classes often deprives its representative of any opportunity of attaining such distinction and relegates him to the foot of the list. Dr. Schuyler advises the giving to our ministers uniformly the title of envoy extraordinary. In many cases this could be done to the national benefit and without increasing their power, of which the state department might be jealous, or increasing their salary, which might provoke the indignation of retrenching congressmen. But the predilection for a Urah Heep attitude in the presence of other nations pervades the whole diplomatic service to the manifest detriment of American interests. To take a single example. Recently the "Hermit Nation," Corea, following the example of her neighbor Japan, opened her doors to Western civilization. An American envoy extraordinary made the first treaty, and when European ministers came to follow his example, he was made dean of the diplomatic body. But the congressional committee on appropriations inconsiderately reduced his rank to minister resident, and this act sent him from the head of the diplomatic body to the foot. The Coreans very reasonably interpreted the act as implying disapproval of his conduct by the home government, and henceforth his influence with them was seriously, if not irretrievably impaired.

Dr. Schuyler criticises freely the American system of diplomacy, from its centre in the State Department at Washington to its furthest ramifications in remote corners of the civilized world. He even at the outset pronounces a sweeping condemnation on our government as in actual practice "a nearly irresponsible despotism," wielded by some five or six men. This startling assertion appears out of place in the present work, and is introduced only for the purpose of arousing attention to the importance of the trust committed to the Secretary of State, who is one of the half-dozen "despots." After this somewhat frantic warning against a supposed danger threatening our cherished institutions, Dr. Schuyler proceeds to discuss in more reasonable terms the far-reaching nature of the work in that Department. While he has been careful to avoid giving names when pointing out what should be avoided in diplomacy, it is notable that several flagrant examples are taken from Secretary Bayard's administration. Ministers by ignorance of diplomatic usage have frequently brought this country into trouble. To this cause Dr. Schuyler assigned the two latest difficulties with Germany—the pork question and the Lasker incident. In fact as ministers are sent abroad not to do great things, but to prevent little things from becoming serious troubles, tact and careful observance of social usages become of prime importance. John Quincy Adams, who is often censured for certain peculiarities of temper and his Puritan habits, is shown to have diligently conformed to the customs of society where he was sent, and to have been in many respects a model minister. Like all who have given proper attention to the subject, Dr. Schuyler believes a system of professional training for diplomacy highly desirable, if not indispensable. Such training would render unnecessary the bulky volume of instructions now issued by the State Department to its officials abroad, who often have barely learned its contents when they are superseded. Dr. Schuyler's numerous animadversions on the details of our consular and diplomatic service are deserving of mature consideration, but for these we must refer to the volume itself, which is throughout entertaining, instructive and suggestive.

In his second part Dr. Schuyler gives an interesting history of the American doctrine "Free ships make free goods," from the first commercial treaty made by the United States with France, February 6, 1778—down to the present time. The doctrine was first explicitly recognized in the treaty with Prussia, in 1785, and there its insertion was due to the potent influence of Franklin. Jay's famous treaty with England in 1794 is the only one in which our government has waived the principle, and the intense unpop-

<sup>1</sup>AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND THE FURTHERANCE OF COMMERCE. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

ularity of that treaty is matter of historical record. The chapter "On the Right of Search and the Slave Trade" is a valuable epitome of an interesting and complicated question. It effectually vindicates the course of General Lewis Cass, who, in this matter, simply trod in the footsteps of John Quincy Adams. The British claim to the right of search was denied by Lord Stowell as early as 1817, and after various vicissitudes was allowed to expire in 1858, when Cass was Secretary of State.

The chapter "On the Fisheries" presents well the history of the case, and as it is of present interest, is here very briefly outlined. The right of American citizens to fish on the banks of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was secured by the treaty of 1783, by which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States. The circumstances of the making of this treaty rendered it permanent in its nature, and its terms are therefore not affected by subsequent suspension of friendly relations. The English, however, contend that certain stipulations were temporary, and were in fact abrogated by the war of 1812. This subject was therefore passed over in the treaty of Ghent because the commissioners of the two powers could not agree. The treaty of 1818 was made in consequence of conflicts which had arisen between our fishermen and the British authorities. It was in the nature of a definition of the original treaty. The provincial legislators often passed laws more stringent than the provisions of the treaty justified, especially after the mackerel fishery began to attract American vessels to the Gulf. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 removed the restrictions of the treaty of 1818, but was abrogated by the United States in 1866. Then followed trouble until a new treaty was made in 1871. The Halifax Commission, instituted under this treaty, condemned the United States to pay for twelve years' use of these fisheries \$5,500,000, a sum far in excess of their value. Indeed the United States at the negotiation of the treaty of 1871 had offered \$1,000,000 for their use in perpetuity. According to notice given by the United States the treaty terminated last year, and the question of the merits of the original treaty has returned, with some unpleasant consequences to our fishermen.

In this historical portion of his book Dr. Schuyler's tone is more uniformly commendatory than in the first part. With justifiable national pride he shows how the world's commerce of today is indebted to the labors of American statesmen and diplomats for its freedom from vexatious and burdensome restrictions, whether on the Mediterranean, at the entrance to the Baltic, on inland rivers of Europe, or on the international highways of the ocean.

J. P. L.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

A NOTE from President Barnard, of Columbia College, which we print elsewhere, explains authoritatively and conclusively the action taken in that institution in reference to women students. The concession, as will be seen, falls much short of "throwing open the doors," which, following reports in the New York papers, we understood had been done. Practically, Columbia simply does what Harvard and the English universities have been doing: it provides an avenue through which the college may recognize the work of women students, without admitting them to a co-educational course of study.

THE *New Princeton Review* for July is to contain an important article on Carlyle, by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard. It may be observed that to Mr. Norton it was that the niece of Carlyle, (Mrs. Alexander Carlyle), dissatisfied with Mr. Froude's work, entrusted the papers which were in her hands, and these he made the basis of his two volumes of correspondence. His present article is largely composed of his reminiscences of the Chelsea philosopher, but we are informed in advance that while "the temper of the article is calm and judicious it certainly sets forth Carlyle in a light which will be new to many, and places Mr. Froude in an unenviable position. So grave are the charges that they must be refuted by facts not now known to the general public, or Mr. Froude must suffer greatly in his reputation for candor and literary honesty as a friend and editor."

THE Indian Rights Association has issued a protest against the removal, by President Cleveland, (on April 16), from the Board of Indian Commissioners, of Mr. William H. Lyon. Mr. Lyon is a merchant "of the highest standing," in New York city, has had "a long and honorable career," and "has gratuitously given much valuable time and thought toward promoting the welfare of the Indian." The Association have no reason to presume that his successor, a Mr. Lidgerwood, has any special fitness for the Indian work, or any particular acquaintance with its character, and under the circumstances they "regard the change with regret and astonishment." The protest is signed by President Rhoads, Vice-President Biddle, and other officers, and is entitled to the at-

tention, as well of those interested in a competent and efficient public service as of those who are devoted to the protection and redemption of the Indians. Concerning Mr. Lyon's work in the Board of Commissioners, a gentleman intimately acquainted with the subject writes:

"Mr. Lyon's services have, for ten years, been of great value to the Government and the Indian. His pronounced ability as a merchant, his wise and rare judgment, his skill in the selection of merchandise, and his unimpeachable integrity admirably fitted him for the position of Chairman of the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He has given freely many months of service to our mercantile department, and half a million dollars would not cover the sum saved by the Government through his wise, firm administration. The Government could not have employed such talent as his at a less compensation than \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Lyon has stood in the way of a host of contractors who, by his knowledge and skill, have been shut out from the opportunities they once enjoyed of securing a large profit from the Government. Whether they have secured his removal or not I cannot tell."

#### REVIEWS.

ENGLISH HYMNS: THEIR AUTHORS AND THEIR HISTORY. By Samuel Willoughby Duffield. Pp. vii. and 675. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Philadelphia: for sale by Edwin S. Stuart.

HYMNOGRAPHY has become a distinct branch of literature within the last forty years, and a profession by itself. In Germany there is a monthly periodical devoted to it, and its literature would make a considerable library. Indeed the subject has been found so great in its extent and its intent, that the field has been divided up among specialists. Some like Christ, Pitra, and J. M. Neale, deal with the Greek hymnology; others, like Daniel, Trench, Caswall, Dix and Benedict describe and translate the richer stores of the Latin Church; others yet in England and America, like Winkworth, Cox, Borthwick, and Alexander, draw on German sources; while a still more numerous class, including Daniel Sedgwick, Lord Selbourne, George Macdonald, King, Hatfield, Hall, Mrs. Charles, and Bird, occupy themselves with the hymns written in our own English tongue.

It is Mr. Duffield's ambition to include both Latin and English hymnology in the range of his mastery. For years past he has been engaged in the study of the Latin hymns and hymn-writers, and has given the public various preliminary studies in anticipation of his history of that body of sacred song. But the appearance of Dr. Edward Robinson's "Laudes Domini" seems to have suggested to him the prompt preparation of a book about English hymns and their authors, for which he had been collecting material while studying the Latin. Indeed he found that the study of the latter was a preparation for the former, and that no hard and fast line could be drawn between the two fields of interest.

His method in the book is eminently practical, and suitable to the needs of those who wish to know about the hymns they have learned to love, or—if they are pastors—would teach their people to love. The discussions are given in alphabetical order, according to the first lines of what he regards as the chief and best hymns in language. A brief biographical sketch is given of each author, whenever his name occurs for the first time. The publication in which the hymn first occurs, the date of publication, the change of phrase and omissions of verses by later editors, and the most notable estimates of its merit are specified. Then follows, in the case of the most important hymns, the most interesting histories connected with their use, as showing the part they have played in the spiritual life of the church. In this part of the work Mr. Duffield has labored to exercise a discriminating judgment, and to hold the balance between exuberant and unhistorical tradition on the one hand, and matter-of-fact dryness on the other. If he has sinned at all, it has been towards exuberance. For instance, we do not think the teaching of "God moves in a mysterious way" etc., at all enforced by the passage on page 182 relating to Dr. Cullis's "Faith Cure and Consumptives' Home." And we are distinctly sceptical about the air of "Fairest Lord Jesus" (*Schöner Herr Jesu*) having anything to do with "the crusades in the twelfth century." The hymn first appears in the Fulda Hymn-book of 1695, and was again recovered from oral tradition at Glatz, in Silesia, having been printed on a flysheet at Rottweil in the same province in 1747. That either hymn or tune is older than the seventeenth century we have no evidence. (See Ludwig Erk's *Deutscher Liederhort*, p. 412 (Berlin, 1856), where a fourth verse is given.)

Mr. Duffield bases his choice of hymns to be described on Dr. Robinson's "Laudes Domini," but without confining himself to that selection. But we think that in a few cases he has allowed Dr. Robinson's adverse judgment to weigh against hymns which were worthy of insertion. To confine ourselves to hymns very widely popular, we may specify:



"Blest be Thy love, dear Lord." (Austin.)  
 "Lord, forever at Thy side." (Montgomery.)  
 "My God, I love Thee, not because"  
 from *O Deus, Ego amo Te.* (Xavier.)  
 "O Thou that hear'st when sinners cry." (Watts.)  
 "When I can trust my all with God." (Condor.)

But we observe very few such omissions, and not one of the first importance. Pastors who wish to make the hymn-book alive to their people will find here a full account of the best hymns in every book of the kind; students of this, the most important and influential branch of English poetry, will find a mass of carefully sifted fact and in the main just criticism with which they cannot dispense. We say just in the main; for Mr. Duffield follows church tradition on some points where we heartily dissent. Does he think Mrs. Oliphant alone in regarding "There is a fountain filled with blood" as unfit for the devotions of a Christian congregation? We have heard orthodox divines of his own church declare they would bite their tongues through before they would give out that hymn for any Christian congregation to sing; and we think they were right. Nothing but the force of early association and thoughtless tradition enables it to keep its place in the hymn-book.

The study of hymnology is one of the forces which is tending to broaden and Catholicise the thought of the modern churches. Every type of religious thought is represented in the modern hymn-book, from Unitarian to Roman Catholic. The Orthodox Presbyterian sings with Xavier, Faber and Caswall on the one hand, and with Bowring, Mrs. Flower Adams, and Dr. Holmes, on the other. He thus practically recognizes spiritual kinship in those to whose belief he cannot subscribe; he sees the largeness of spiritual life transcending the bounds of creed. In this feature of his work Mr. Duffield takes especial delight, and his treatment of Unitarians like Dr. Bowring is cordial and broad-minded. But is it quite consistent in him to write afterwards as he does of Dr. Henry Cooke's polemics and of T. H. Gill's conversion? In this respect the book lacks homogeneity, while it never lacks life.

We note a few minor points, which may be useful to our author in a future revision. No date is given for Luther's "Ein feste Burge," although German scholarship has established 1529 with a great degree of certainty. Lyte's "Abide with me" was Frederick Maurice's favorite hymn. Further account of Robert Robinson is to be found in his kinsman H. Crabbe Robinson's "Diary." Baring-Gould's many-sided activity gets scanty justice on page 127. *The Spectator* pronounces "Forever with the Lord," (Montgomery), the finest of English hymns. Bishop Ken has authorized the beginning of his evening hymn, "All praise to Thee, my God, this night," as well as that given here. We should infer from page 195 that Mr. Duffield had never seen Jacobi's "Psalmodia Germanica," 1722-1725. It was reprinted in New York some years later. The "collect" on page 215, credited to Dr. Osgood and Mr. Longfellow's book, is from the Church of England's Prayer Book. Hymn 295 is ascribed to S. P. Tregelles, and not to J. G. Deck, in the last edition of the "Brethren's" hymn book, revised by J. N. Darby, in 1881. Phil. Nicolai wrote no book with the title "Christology" or "Christologia." The reader hardly will gather from page 242 the relation of Dwight's Watts to Joel Barlow's Watts. Barlow's work was unsatisfactory, not because incomplete, but undevout and unsound, and because its author had become a Deist. The account of Malan's hymn in relation to its German source, on page 285, should have been given on page 265. It also might have been said that Miss Jane E. Arnold published a volume of translations from Dr. Malan's hymns in 1866. There are thirteen hymns authenticated as by J. N. Darby in the "Brethren's" hymn book of 1881, but "O eyes that are weary" is not in that book, nor in its predecessor of 1856. "One there is above all others" might have been illustrated from Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks." The most curious fact about Toplady's "Rock of Ages," that it was written to nail home an article against Wesleyan Methodism, is not brought out. Meinhold's remarkable novels, "The Amber Witch" and "Sidonia" should have been mentioned on page 513. "The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want" is very much altered from Francis Rouse; is indeed rather the version by Sir William Muir of Rowallan, a Scotch contemporary of Rouse's. But everything in the Scotch psalm book is now ascribed to Rouse, who is notable also as the first English Protestant mystic.

The book concludes with complete and scholarly indexes, which enable the reader to find any hymn or any author, and to see the chronological succession of authors. We miss nothing but ten pages of bibliography. R. E. T.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

"LONDON of To-Day," by Charles Eyre Pascoe, (Roberts Brothers, Boston), is a very cleverly designed and executed handbook to the English Metropolis. A sub-title calls it "A Handbook for the Season," but it will be found equally useful out of the

season,—whenever the visitor may seek London, either for business or pleasure. "Handbook" it pointedly is, rather than "guidebook." Mr. Pascoe sets out with the remark that Hare, Walford, Cunningham and various other painstaking writers, have covered the ground sufficiently as far as relates to the history of the great city, antiquarian research, etc., and that his own labors are designedly of a different nature. Much incidental allusion is made to the traditional features of the subject, but the controlling aim is to portray not the past but the present of London; to show the life of its streets, places of amusement and popular resort, and to help the stranger in his studies in those directions. Detailed accounts of hotel, boarding house and lodging accommodations, and of restaurants and cafés of all grades, make the substantial foundation of the work. Localities, descriptions, prices, are given with satisfactory fulness. Then the museums, galleries of art, theatres, places of popular resort in general, are treated of. The standard showplaces are not neglected, but the movement and living concerns of the metropolis hold the chief place in the record. The book is full of facts, but it is not dry. Mr. Pascoe's style is agreeable, and the subject has a lasting fascination. The volume is fully illustrated, and it may, on all accounts, be heartily commended.

"Silent Times," by Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York), is a series of what may be called Home Sermons, little homilies on spiritual subjects, in which human needs and responsibilities closely enter in an everyday sort of way. Dr. Miller is very sympathetic in his treatment of such subjects; he is friendly and impressive without being dogmatic, and he is consistently charitable and tolerant of human failings. Suggestive chapters in the book are upon "Dealing with our Sins," "Home Conversation," and "Helping without Money." The temper of this volume is admirable, and the sentiments are wholesome; it is, in brief, calculated to do good, and only good.

"Cut; A Story of West Point," by G. I. Cervus, (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a lively, if trivial, tale of cadet life at the Military Academy, concerned in the main with the frolics, studies, etc., of the students. There is an agreeable dash of local color in the picture, which has clearly been studied from the inside. The title is derived from the non-combatant tendencies of the hero, whose family are friendly people, and who is cut by his comrades because he will not, as by their code, resent offences as they think him bound to do. To place such a youth in a military school is a sort of contradiction, although everything is properly explained at last.

"A Moral Sinner," by Myrtilla N. Day (Cassell's "Rainbow Series"), narrates the shady loves of a priest and a married woman. The woman marries a man she does not love to please her family; then when the husband conveniently dies, the priest resigns his holy calling and espouses the widow. The exact meaning of the title is not clear—unless it refers to the moral sin of publishers who turn such trash upon a suffering public.

"The Man who was Guilty," by Flora Haines Loughhead, is well meaning, if a trifle dull. It is a story of a conscience-stricken embezzler, and the lesson conveyed is thoroughly good. Miss (Mrs.?) Loughhead writes very well,—as one may say, too well. A little less primness, a little more spice and breeziness, would help her style for novel writing materially. But this book has merit. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

With the extension of suffrage in England there devolved upon the public-spirited men of the nation the task of educating the new voter. This task the society for promoting Christian knowledge assumed, and very sensibly entrusted its execution to Mr. James E. Thorold Rogers, M. P., who has written ("The British Citizen; His Rights and Privileges: A Short History") as fair, as sensible, and as moderate a statement of the rights of Englishmen and the way they were acquired as the most philosophical historian could desire. He sketches primitive customs and early Teutonic law, and the various stages which the Feudal system went through, at first a blessing but later almost a curse; how local pride was always a strength of England, and should be fostered rather than eradicated. The development of governmental powers, of law, of religion, of the Universities, is all traced. The Reforming influence of the last is shown, though Mr. Rogers thinks that with the Reformation and the breaking up of the monasteries came in a period of wide-spread popular ignorance which prevailed even through the last century. Liberty of speech, of the press, and freedom of association for all lawful purposes close the little book,—one in every way admirable, and a very desirable addition to the "People's Library."

The worst thing to be said of Mr. F. Anstey's new book, "A Fallen Idol," (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is that it follows too closely on the lines of its predecessor. It is hardly more than a variation of the theme of "A Tinted Venus," and readers are rather apt to

resent such repetitions in works of pure imagination. The rule, or the feeling, does not, curiously enough, hold in other fields of fiction. Trollope, Oliphant, Black, keep or have kept in their well worn lines without exciting complaint; in fact, in such fields readers are impatient of change. But if Hawthorne had written a second "Scarlet Letter" what a commotion there would have been! "A Fallen Idol" is a better book than "A Tinted Venus," but we doubt if it will have the vogue of that fantasy. The story cannot be summarized in these limits with justice to the author, so we shall merely say that it concerns in the main the adventures of various individuals in a quiet circle of English society, through the malevolent influence of a Hindoo image, which is imbued with the spirit of a false priest. The new system of theosophy is invoked in the *denouement*. As may be imagined from this statement the humor constantly topples on the verge of absurdity, yet through Mr. Anstey's curious skill in this kind of writing there is a provoking kind of realism maintained, even where the incidents are most hilariously improbable. Simply as a piece of construction, moreover, this singular and thoroughly amusing book will repay close study.

"The Death of Hewfik Pasha" (Funk & Wagnalls) claims to be a statement of historic fact in fictitious form. It contains the alleged "confession" of the person who assassinated the ex-Prime Minister of the Sultan, and narrates the circumstances leading up to the tragedy. Whatever credit may be given the alleged incidents as facts they are certainly arranged and described in duly sensational style. It is probably no more than a clever piece of "journalism," but it is cleverly designed, and written with a knowledge of Turkish affairs.

Mr. John Grosvenor Wilson is the author of a clever romantic drama called "Nordeck," which has been acted in various parts of the country with much acceptance during the past two years, and has proven an agreeable contrast to the burlesque and the "society" drama of the period. "Nordeck" showed marked poetic faculty, and Mr. Wilson has now put forth a little volume ("Lyrics of Life," Caxton Book Concern, N. Y.), in which this characteristic is emphasized. The poems are all short and unpretending, but they are uniformly graceful and melodious. A patriotic spirit is also manifest in them, two of the best pieces being "An American Ode" and "Decoration Day." This is altogether a very worthy effort of Mr. Wilson's and it will extend his reputation.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON has returned to the United States in improved health.—Mr. Justin McCarthy will start on a lecturing tour in the United States in September.—"Modern Languages in Education" is the title of a discussion of the Ancient-Modern Language question, by Prof. George F. Comfort, of Syracuse University.—Edmund H. Pendleton, brother of Minister Pendleton, and author of a recent fairly successful novel called "A Conventional Bohemian," is about finishing a second work of fiction.—Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. will publish in the autumn a work on "Manual Training," by Prof. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis. It will be especially directed to the organization of manual training schools.

It seems that the total collections for the Fritz-Reuter-Denkmal amount to about 20,000 marks. This sum is not sufficient for the execution of the three objects proposed—the foundation of a Fritz-Reuter-Stiftung, and the erection of monuments in Neu-Brandenburg and Stavenhagen. Hence the first object, the foundation of a Reuter fund for the promotion of the study of Platt Deutsch, has to be given up, and the capital in hand will be devoted to the erection of a full-length statue in Neu-Brandenburg and the placing of a bust in some public building in Stavenhagen.

The issue for May 29 in the National Library of Messrs. Cassell & Co., is "Lives of the English Poets—Waller, Milton, Cowley."

An interesting catalogue of 82 numbers, of books (in the English language) "relating to the Celts, Druids, Ancient Britain, Wales and the Welsh," is issued by Henry Blackwell, 207 E. 12th Street, New York. Mr. Blackwell is an intelligent and enthusiastic collector in this field.

Mr. Carnegie's "American Four-Hand in Britain" has reappeared from Messrs. Scribner's press in a convenient cheap edition.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermons during his visit to England are to be especially reported for *The Brooklyn Magazine*.—Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. have in preparation an illustrated work "Among the Lighthouses,"—referring to the Maine coast—by Mrs. Mary Crowninshield, wife of Commander Crowninshield, U. S. N.—Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have in press "The Life of Schuyler Colfax," by J. O. Hollister, a member of the Colfax fam-

ily. The biography has been prepared with the approval and assistance of Mrs. Colfax.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has lately been busy with a new edition of his "Travels with a Donkey," which is now ready for issue.—Prof. J. H. Thayer has just finished the compilation of a Greek Lexicon of the New Testament.—Mr. Alexander Ireland is arranging a collection of passages from the writings of Leigh Hunt and William Hazlitt.—Messrs. Blackwood announce "Halfa, or, Life in Palestine," by Laurence Oliphant, with numerous illustrations and diagrams.—King Louis, of Portugal, speaks half a dozen languages, and devotes most of his time to literature and science. He has already translated several of Shakespeare's plays into Portuguese, and is now engaged on the translation of "The Taming of the Shrew."

Messrs. Ginn & Co. will publish next month Lotze's "Outlines of Aesthetics," translated and edited by Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale.—Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a volume of reminiscences by Hobart Pasha, entitled, "Sketches of My Life." Since the London announcement was made, news of the death of Hobart Pasha has been received.—Prof. Rudolf Gneist has in hand a "History of the English Parliament in its Transformations Through a Thousand Years." It is to be translated into English by Mr. R. Jennery Shee, and published by Messrs. Grevel & Co.

Mr. George Moore's new novel, "A Drama in Muslin," deals entirely with the life of girls, the male characters forming a sort of decorative background. This curious literary incident we gather from an English contemporary, *The Athenaeum*. Our own publishers have singularly enough entirely tabooed Mr. Moore, although his books—notably "A Mummer's Wife"—have been among the best successes in fiction in England of late years.

Capt. Frank Mason, formerly of the Cleveland *Leader*, now United States Consul at Marseilles, and his wife are announced as the joint authors of "The Bread-Winners," which has heretofore been attributed to John Hay because of its familiarity with Cleveland people. Mason wrote the book during his first year abroad while in Switzerland, and negotiated its sale through Col. Hay. Our authority for this statement is the New York *World*.

*The Pall Mall Gazette* says: A rumor has lately gone round to the effect that a new edition of the sumptuous Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels was shortly to appear. Possessors of this expensive work need not be alarmed of a fall in the value of their copies, as Messrs. Black, who have in their possession the engraved plates and wood-blocks of the illustrations, have neither any intention of republishing themselves or allowing any other person to do so.

Julian Hawthorne's two new novels, "The Trial of Gideon," and "The Countess Almira's Murder," are promised for an early date. They will be published under one cover. The first named story is a tale of prehistoric times, and the second is a tale of New York.—The novel which J. W. DeForrest has been writing is nearly ready for the press.—Mr. Escott's new book, "Politics and Letters," will be issued immediately by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.—The popularity of the Longfellow biography shows no sign of waning. The "Works" are also in steadily increasing demand. The entire large paper edition (500 sets) has been ordered far in advance of publication.

David Van Nostrand, the well known New York publisher and importer of military and scientific books, is dead. For a year past he had been unable, from failing health, to attend personally to business. He was in his 75th year.—The Goethe Society celebrated, on the 2d of May, the 100th anniversary of the first publication of Goethe's collected works.—During the Whitsun holidays the English Positivists will make a pilgrimage to Paris and visit the tomb of Auguste Comte. Mr. Frederic Harrison is active in the arrangements.

A book called "Among the Pines" was one of the most successful publishing ventures of the war period. It appeared under the pen name of Edmund Kirke, but the author was long since known to be Mr. James R. Gilmore. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. now announce a new book by this writer called "The Rear Guard of the Revolution."

#### ART.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT EFFORTS TO POPULARIZE ART EDUCATION.

THE most important change which has taken place in the educational methods of our times is undoubtedly to be found in the wider recognition of the claims of what for want of a better

INDUSTRIAL AND HIGH ART EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By I. Edwards Clarke, A. M. Part I.—Drawing in Public Schools.



name we call the practical. To train youngmen andwomen with as direct a reference as possible to the actual business of living and doing; to exalt the things which are usually regarded as constituting "useful knowledge;" to cultivate respect for and ability in actual occupation,—this has been the purpose whose influence has been most conspicuous in educational affairs for the last fifteen or twenty years.

The manual training schools are the latest and the extremest expression of this purpose, but the most important, because broadest and most comprehensive manifestation of it, has been the effort to make instruction in the elements of all art as common as that of the corresponding elements of letters and numbers had been before.

How long and hard the struggle for this reform has been is realized in looking over the report on Art Education<sup>1</sup> which has just been printed by the Bureau of Education at Washington.

The volume, which contains 1100 closely printed pages, embraces a range of subjects wide enough to include a series of twelve original papers under the general title "The Democracy of Art," suggesting the direct and indirect relations of "Art to Education, to Industry and to National Prosperity;" historical sketches of "Early Efforts in America and in England to introduce Drawing in Public Schools;" and of "State Action in regard to Drawing in the Public Schools of Massachusetts;" a "Historical Summary of the Early Work of the new State Art Director in Massachusetts," an account of "two students' associations connected with the Massachusetts State Normal Art School;" an "Official History of Drawing in the Public Schools of Boston;" "Drawing in several States of the Union," and a large mass of "Concurrent contemporary testimony, from many sources in the United States, concerning Drawing in the Public Schools;" to say nothing of innumerable tables of statistics and miscellaneous papers more or less closely related to the subject, which are printed in eight appendices.

The author rightly lays a great deal of stress upon the essentially popular character of the greatest art; upon the fact that its real triumphs are associated with the progress and prosperity, not of monarchies at all, but of free states whose affairs have been administered by the citizens themselves. Athens, Florence, Venice, the Dutch Republic,—how the line of succession avoids the capitals of kings, and how little has their patronage counted for among the sources of its inspiration!

It is a little strange how often Americans have to be reminded of this, but they do seem to need reminding all the same, and Mr. Clarke has done well to preface his exhaustive report with a series of thoughtful essays on this subject. In these essays he discusses with much intelligence the influence which patronage once had in popularizing art, as well as the causes which produced in the earlier history of the church in America an antagonism as pronounced as the patronage had been before, and traces the gradual disappearance of the reason for this antagonism, and the changed relations between church and state which have resulted in the transference to the latter of functions which were formerly exercised by the former, among them the care of educational concerns and the promotion of artistic enterprises. With the arguments which he advances in favor of art education as the principal factor in industrial improvement, and its consequent importance from the economist's point of view, the public is reasonably familiar, of course, but they are as true now as they ever were, and the purpose of such publications as this is, after all, not so much to bring forward new evidence as to gather together for preservation in compact form the combined testimony of different minds, and to record the results of varied experience. Walter Smith's address before the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1877, advocating the claims to State aid of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art is perhaps as able a presentation of the economical aspects of the subject as any that has ever been made, and its republication in this form can therefore hardly be regarded as other than timely, especially when it is remembered that the plea so ably made at that time has remained to this day alike unanswered and unheeded by the "assembled wisdom" of the commonwealth to which it was addressed.

Mr. Clarke is quite right in giving a good deal of prominence throughout the report to the work accomplished by Mr. Smith in Massachusetts, but I cannot help feeling that a fuller statement of the causes which led to his withdrawal might have been profitably included. Walter Smith is a man of very exceptional ability, not only as a teacher, also but as an organizer.

Long recognized as such at home he was wisely selected as the man in all England most likely to succeed in conducting in America a movement for the promotion of a national system of art education on lines similar to those which had answered so well there. He would have succeeded here if success had been possible in the sense that he and his friends contemplated, but it was not. Any attempt to transplant to our shores a "system" which had been so fully developed elsewhere was sure to end in

something like disappointment. A man of broad, and in the main, of sound views, Mr. Smith depended for putting them into practice on methods with which Americans have little sympathy, however well they may have worked in England. Moreover there were many matters of detail, if you will, but still of immense importance in the aggregate, about which American artists and American educators, too, differed from him with considerable unanimity, and their combined opposition, or at least the withholding of their support, could hardly have produced a different result.

But the term "failure" is not to be used in connection with Mr. Smith's work in America in any but the most restricted sense. He was disappointed undoubtedly in not accomplishing all that he had planned, and in the gradual falling away of the support on which he had counted, but to those who can judge fairly his work, now that he is gone, it must appear and will be remembered as a splendid success. He had the rare faculty of inspiring others; of communicating his enthusiasms. He possessed immense capacity not only for working himself but for making others work, and whether the immediate results he accomplished were satisfactory or not, it will not be forgotten that he set in motion the machinery by which all will be completed in good time. Perhaps no one since Horace Mann has given so powerful an impulse to popular education in America, nor any one at any time done so much to direct it into those channels which promise to be most serviceable in promoting on the one hand our industrial development and on the other the interests of the higher culture for which Art stands. They who come after him will adapt themselves to conditions with which he found it too hard to contend, and will solve, by methods which his experience failed to suggest, problems which he gave up in disappointment, but they will look upon him as the master always, and will feel that whatever they may accomplish will be mainly due to the guiding influence of his teaching and his example.

The report contains an enormous amount of detailed information, statistical and other, regarding the provision for art education in this and in European countries, and comparisons of the different methods employed and results obtained, that make the book an extremely valuable one for teachers everywhere, and for all others who care to study the interesting and important subject to which it relates.

It is to be hoped therefore that the limited edition "printed for the use of Congress" which is all that has been issued thus far will be speedily followed by one sufficiently large to make the work readily accessible to the numerous class who would profit by its perusal.

L. W. M.

#### ART NOTES.

ON Tuesday evening of this week the closing exercises of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women were held in the main hall of the beautiful school-building at Broad and Master Streets. An exhibition of the works done by students during the past term was concurrently held, and the contributions have nearly all been left on public view during the week. The ceremonies were, as usual, simple and brief, but well designed to appropriately and pleasantly mark the closing of the school term and the educational course of the graduating class. The departing students received their diplomas from Mr. John Sartain, the Vice-President of the Institution, who addressed them with a few cogent words of counsel and congratulation. The graduates were: Misses Florence I. Brand, Isabella P. Black, Ida L. Blodget, Rosalie Beale, Effie Frances Braddock, Pauline C. Goodman, Clara H. Glenn, Elizabeth C. Grubb, Anna B. McQuale, Leah B. Roberts, Emma B. Roberts, Margaret P. Williams and Frances L. Wilbur, of Philadelphia; Clara N. Warman, of Trenton, N. J.; Ghentim Yeatman, Wilmington, Del.; Lillie A. Jamison, Taylorsville, and Emma C. Kern, Shenandoah. Miss Anna B. McQuale was awarded the George W. Childs gold medal for greatest proficiency and regular attendance; Miss Ettie Bietenman, of Bridgeport, the Ledger gold medal for the best original practical design, and Miss Frances L. McPherson the James L. Claghorn gold medal for the best original illustration. The William J. Horstmann scholarship was awarded to Miss Laura H. Scott, of Hamilton Square, New Jersey.

A meeting of the signers to the call for the organization of a new art club was held at the Colonnade Hotel on Tuesday, the purpose being to discuss the proposed Constitution and By-laws prepared in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last previous meeting. The attendance was light, doubtless because so many of those interested have gone out of town for the summer. An informal conference was held and a general report of encouraging progress interchanged among those present, but decisive action was deferred; and, as the season is now so far advanced,

the discussion of the constitution will probably not be resumed until next fall. The pledges of membership now include 187 names and it is said the number can be increased to 200—the minimum membership decided on whenever it is deemed expedient to effect a practical working organization. With 200 members paying an initiation fee of thirty dollars each and an advance of thirty dollars each for the first year's dues, the club will have a fund of \$12,000 to begin operations with, and it is calculated that fees and dues from increasing membership will carry the enterprise through the first year. It is also said that several gentlemen of means stand ready to advance funds for a suitable building if required.

Mr. Stephen Parrish, who was reported last week as in Paris by the daily papers, returned to his studio on Chestnut street nearly a month since. Mr. Parrish has two important etchings under way, and when these are finished will seek new subjects for his pencil and needle on the New England coast.

The Senate committee on foreign affairs some time since made a report to that body to the effect that the honor of the United States is committed by the resolution of Congress accepting the Bartholdi statue to two propositions: First, that the government shall suitably inaugurate the statue when properly notified; and, second, that an annual appropriation shall be provided for its maintenance as a work of art and as one of the coast beacons. This report was adopted by the Senate at the time, and has now been successfully carried through the House of Representatives. The inauguration of the statue and the cost of caring for it hereafter now devolves upon the Department of the Treasury, and will be provided for in the appropriations devoted to the Lighthouse Service.

Bartholdi recently visited Clermont-Ferrand to make arrangements with the Vercingetorix Monument Committee for the site of the statue of that Gallic hero. The statue will be 114 feet in height and will be erected on the Gergovia plateau.

The official illustrated catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1886 will be the most important and valuable yet issued. It will give the complete exhibition list, with biographical and other notes of interest, and full page reproductions by typographic process of 150 of the principal works. The illustrations are said to be very good. The catalogue will be out next week in London; price 1 guinea.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* sends that journal a translation of an article from a Russian paper giving an account of the life and labors of Baron Schilling, who is therein claimed to be the first inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph. He was born in Revel, Russia, 1786. His first experiments with copper wire as electrical conductor were begun in 1810. In 1812 he successfully exploded a mine across the Neva, by means of an electric current. The same experiment was publicly repeated in 1814 on the Seine at the triumphal entrance of the Russian Czar Alexander the First into Paris. In 1815 he began to investigate the action of electrical currents on a magnetic needle, and in 1820, after numerous experiments, he constructed the first electro-magnetic telegraph.

The Czar Nicholas, inspecting the invention at the house of the inventor, had written on a piece of paper in French, "I am charmed with my visit to M. Schilling," and these words were afterward transmitted by telegraph without any mistake. In 1837 Baron Schilling received an imperial order to connect St. Petersburg and Cronstadt by a telegraph line; unfortunately, the inventor's untimely death—25th of June of the same year—prevented the realization of this plan. His invention, it is said, was derided by the Russian scientists, and after his death was suffered to fall into disuse, to be reinvented in this country some years later.

Another one of the constantly multiplying uses to which paper is being applied is the manufacture of tiles for roofing. The tiles are pressed into designs before the pulp hardens, and are then partially dried previous to being subjected to a water-proof solution. Thoroughly impregnated with the preparation to resist moisture, they are baked to harden in them the water-proof mixture. After the baking the tiles are treated to a mixture imparting an enameled surface; to this is added a coating of sand, whereby the pulp is rendered proof against the action of heat or flame. By the use of different-colored sands, a variety of tints may be imparted to the tiles, which, after the application of the enameling mixture and sands, are baked a second time, after which they are ready for use. Besides the inherent lightness of the pulp tiles, which obviates the necessity of a heavy frame to support a weighty roof, the pulp tile, being tough, and not brittle

like slate, is far less liable to be broken from blows, stones thrown upon them, or human footsteps. Again, slate tiles cannot be laid compactly together on a roof on account of their brittleness, which prevents their being drawn tightly together by nails. Through the fibrous pulp nails may be driven as close home as in shingles, thereby binding them closely to the bed and together, without any possibility of lateral movement, or being blown away in a high wind, as slates loosely fastened on roofs so frequently are. Nails penetrate the pulp tiles more easily than shingles, and the tiles lie closer together, being more elastic than wood.

The extensive projects for the flooding of the Sahara desert which have been rumored from time to time as being contemplated by the French authorities in Algeria, are reduced to their proper dimensions by G. W. Plympton in an article in *Science*, in which he concisely explains and illustrates with maps the true proportions of the undertaking. The regions which it is proposed to flood are about 250 miles southwest of Tunis, and consist of barren, flat surfaces full of small basin-like depressions filled with salt water or deposits of gypsum. The more extensive of these areas are known as "chotts" by the natives, and two of them called Chott Melghigh and Chott Gharsa are from 35 to 100 feet below sea-level. These it is proposed to flood by cutting a canal to the gulf of Gabes, some one hundred miles distant. If this were successfully accomplished it would make an inland sea of some 3000 square miles in extent, or about half the area of Lake Ontario. The actual execution of the work is by no means assured as yet, but should it ever be carried out as at present proposed it is safe to say that none of the dangers which have been dilated on by certain imaginative persons,—such as lowering the ocean to the extent of making the principal harbors of the world useless, or seriously lowering the temperature of France,—need be anticipated.

The physician of the king of Bavaria, Dr. Gudden, who lost his life in the attempt to save that of his charge, was, says *Science*, one of the most noted authorities in the sphere of nervous and mental diseases. He has also been at the head of a laboratory in which investigations of the fine anatomy of the brain, spinal cord, and sense-organs have been carried on. He has given his name to a manner of studying the connections of the nervous system which is as ingenious as it has proved fruitful of results. Gudden's method consists in extirpating a sense-organ or other part of an animal when young, and then allowing the animal to grow up. At death the animal is examined, and the fibres which have failed to develop will thus be marked out as the paths of connection between the extirpated sense-organ and the brain-centre. For many years Dr. Gudden has been working at the problem, What is the mode of connection between the retina and the brain? His results are not yet before the public, but the great care and patience which always characterize his work will surely make them valuable. His loss in this difficult department of anatomy and pathology is a very serious one indeed.

There have recently been devised in Europe some new thermometers with platinum or porcelain bulbs by which very high temperatures, even those of a white heat, can be measured without having to resort to an expensive and troublesome pyrometer. The reading is taken in precisely the same way as at present with an ordinary thermometer, but the result is obtained by the pressure of air inclosed in the bulb, which is exposed to the heat. This pressure acts directly on a vertical column of mercury. The bulb is hermetically sealed, and the instrument is unaffected by changes in the height of the barometer.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### WOMEN STUDENTS AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN reply to your note of yesterday, I have to say that, three years ago, the Trustees of this College announced that they would hold periodical examinations at the College, of any young women who should desire to pursue a course of study equivalent to, and as far as possible identical with, that pursued by young men in the College.

They promised, also, to give to such as should pursue the course satisfactorily, certificates of proficiency in some form which was not at the time decided on.

What has been done recently is merely to determine what shall be the form of those certificates. If any young lady shall satisfactorily complete the entire four-year course, she will receive a diploma of Bachelor of Arts, in precisely the same form as that given to young men. Those who pursue only a partial course will receive certificates similar to those granted at the Harvard Annex.

The press of this city seems to have misinterpreted this action of the Trustees. I have seen it asserted that it had been decided



to admit girls to the college classes. This is not true at all, and it is to be regretted that so misleading a statement has gone abroad. I send you herewith a circular which will show exactly in what our collegiate course for women consists.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. P. BARNARD,  
President Columbia College.

#### CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Manchester *Guardian* recently visited Totton, Lancashire, England, and gives the following account of the condition of the working people there: "Although trade is bad I saw no sign of poverty in the village. On the contrary it bore evidence of wonderful prosperity. It has 420 model houses, which are owned chiefly by cotton operatives. Nearly all these houses are built of stone, and present a very substantial appearance. The story of their erection is worth telling. Less than a quarter of a century ago the village had an unenviable reputation for drunkenness, but a marvelous change has taken place in the habits of the villagers during this period. First came the temperance missionary, who pictured the evils of drunkenness and the blessings of temperance. His words evidently sank deep into the hearts of his hearers, for they started a temperance society forthwith. Having given up drink they began to think about building dwellings for themselves. The co-operative movement then stepped in, and it taught the people how to invest their money to the best advantage; some of them, however, managed to save money enough to buy their houses without the assistance of either building society or co-operative store; but, directly and indirectly, about 200 houses have been built by the co-operative store. Some idea may be formed of its influence from the fact that out of a population of 6,000 it has nearly 1,000 members. It has lent money on mortgage to 143 of them, and during the last eight years it has returned to members (in dividends) some \$150,000. The children are being educated in habits of thrift, for they have no less than the sum of \$8,275 credited to their account at the store, in addition to \$3,000 deposited in the Post Office Savings bank during the last twelve months. The spread of temperance has also been the means of reducing the number of hotels. Twenty years ago the village had a population of 4,000, with eleven hotels and beer saloons; it has now a population of 6,000, with but six licensed hotels. It is worthy of note that one of the hotels of the place has been transformed into a co-operative store, and its billiard-room into a library; for the directors of the store vote about \$500 a year for educational purposes."

The following facts and figures are selected from a recent report, showing what has already been gained, and which, also, give but a faint idea of the vast wealth and power the toiling masses may acquire by becoming members of temperance and co-operative societies. The town of Oldham, in Lancashire, England, with a population of 200,000, has five retail co-operative stores; the two largest were established December 25th, 1850. These societies have a combined membership of nearly 20,000, a capital of \$135,000, and an annual trade of \$3,750,000, from which a net profit is realized of more than \$50,000 a year. These five societies have a news room at every branch store, (which number about thirty-five) libraries containing over 20,000 volumes, conversation and lecture-rooms. They devote \$10,000 a year to education, and have weekly lectures or concerts during the winter season. They have, also, erected many hundreds of dwellings for their members from the profits of their business within a few years. Other towns have done equally well. In England and Scotland there are about 1,600 societies of this character, having 700,000 members, a capital of nearly \$50,000,000, doing a business of nearly \$150,000,000 a year, realizing a net profit (with interest) of about \$15,000,000, every penny of which goes into the pocket of the working people. These distributive stores are only the first step in the co-operative programme. They have been organized into federations, and wholesale purchasing societies have been established. They own and carry on 20 flour mills, the largest of which is doing a business of over \$3,000,000 a year, from which a net profit is made of about \$200,000. In the town of Oldham alone the working classes have also during the last twenty years established over seventy cotton-spinning companies, having a capital of \$30,000,000, employing about 20,000 hands, who receive \$5,000,000 a year in wages, and realizing for the share-holders and depositors about \$1,800,000 per annum.

The origin, management and growth of these cotton-mills are entirely due to the working classes; the bulk of their capital has been saved from the dividends of the co-operative retail stores, supplemented by the savings from their wages. These seventy cotton-mills managed by workmen are realizing handsome profits, while those owned by private employers are said to be running at a heavy loss. These workmen buy cotton direct from India and America and export their production direct to foreign markets. Every workman thus learns the profits of the business, the markets for the raw materials and manufactured goods, and knows whether better wages can or cannot be paid. There are, therefore, fewer strikes than formerly; workmen being both employed and employers, the conflict between capital and labor is steadily growing less and less as the interests of both become thus so profitably united in their hands.—*Hartford Courant*.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE MAN WHO WAS GUILTY. By Flora Haines Loughhead. (The Riverside Paper Series.) Pp. 398. \$0.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- SILENT TIMES: A BOOK TO HELP IN READING THE BIBLE INTO LIFE. Pp. 266. \$1.25. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.
- A FALLEN IDOL. By F. Anstey, author of "Vice Versa," etc. Pp. 334. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- SPECULATIONS. SOLAR HEAT, GRAVITATION, AND SUN-SPOTS. By J. H. Kedzie. Pp. 304. \$—-. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Its Valleys, Hills and Streams; Its Animals, Birds, and Fishes; Its Gardens, Flowers, and Climate. By Theodore S. Van Dyke. Pp. 233. \$1.50. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY AND MENTAL THERAPEUTICS. By W. F. Evans. Pp. 171. \$—-. Boston: H. H. Carter & Karriek.

DORIS'S FORTUNE. By Florence Warden. Pp. 194. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER EARTH MOVEMENTS. By John Milne. (International Scientific Series.) Pp. 363. \$1.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DEATH OF HEWFIK PASHA. A CONFESSION. Pp. 89. \$0.60. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. (Philadelphia: E. S. Stuart.)

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM THE TEUTONIC CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Thomas Pitt Taswell-Langmead, B. C. L. Third Edition, Revised, with Notes and Appendices, by C. H. E. Carmichael, M. A. Pp. XXXIII. and 826. London: Stevens & Haines; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AN AMERICAN FOUR-IN-HAND IN BRITAIN. [New Edition, Paper.] By Andrew Carnegie. Pp. 192. \$0.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq. [Etc., Etc.] By Peter Orlando Hutchinson, One of his Great-grandsons. Vol. II. Pp. 488. \$5.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE JEWISH ALTAR: An Inquiry into the Spirit and Intent of the Expiatory Offerings of the Mosaic Ritual [etc.] By John Leighton, D. D. Pp. 127. \$0.75. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. (Philadelphia: E. S. Stuart.)

#### DRIFT.

"Tell me how St. Louis strikers 'kill' so many engines and render them useless for service, will you?" asked a reporter for the *Denver Tribune* of an engineer who was busy oiling the links of his engine in one of the local round-house yards.

"How they 'kill' engines, hey? Well, the quickest and surest way is to take this away," the runner replied, laying his hand on the throttle lever. "Shut the throttle by pushing in the lever pin, disconnect the fulcrum connections with the boiler head, stick the lever under your coat and march off with it, and the engine is useless. Even if she is near the machine shop it will require a couple of days to replace the lever, at a cost of \$14, as it must be forged and turned, and the brake throttle ratchet must be cast, filed, and polished. That is much better than to carry off connecting rods, as I saw represented recently in an illustrated paper. It would take two men at least to cart away one connecting rod, which, you know, connects the crank pin of the forward driver with the crosshead, though that disables a locomotive, of course."

"Several Vandavia trains were 'killed' by the water gauges being knocked off, so the dispatches said."

"If that is all the dispatches said, they didn't cover all the ground, because the water glasses would be left, and an engineer can run without the one if he has the other. If the gauges are knocked out, the holes can be readily plugged up, and new gauges only cost 75 cents each. But if gauges and the water glass with its fillings are bursted, the engine is no good."

"Any attempt to run will end in burning her flues and crown sheet. You see when these parts are covered everything is lovely, but with low water they burn out. I've seen a burnt crown sheet drop down from its braces almost into the grate. An explosion occurs at such times which tears everything to pieces. But then the strikers on the Gould system have burned no engines, and any parts they have carried off will turn up all right after the strike."

"Are there other parts of the machinery that can be taken away to 'kill' a locomotive?"

"Oh, my, yes. Take down the eccentric links or take off the valve stems, and your engine is dead. The favorite way, when an engine is on the road, is to put out the fire, open the blow-off cock, which you see standing out from the side of the firebox under the cab, and let out all the water. Then the engine must be hauled to the nearest tank and filled up before she can be fired up."

"As for 'killing' engines in the round-houses, the strikers remove such of the parts I have mentioned as will require the longest time to replace, and very likely at the same time let the water all out of the boilers."

—The *Utica, N. Y., Herald* says: "A large aerolite has fallen into Spring pond, near St. Regis falls, and nearly filled the pond. The body of water usually contained in the pond was nearly all spattered out, and the supposed smoke seen was steam generated by the water running back around the heated mass. Mud was thrown into the tree tops, and trout were scattered promiscuously around the pond, literally covering the banks. The news soon became circulated through the neighborhood, and scores of boys and men were seen all day yesterday engaged in picking the fish up, and bushels of them were carried away. The fish nearest the pond that flopped back into the still boiling water were completely cooked. This huge mass seems to be mineral, but has not cooled off enough yet to admit of an examination." The only proper comment on all this would seem to be, Remarkable if true.

—*Albany Journal*: The democracy is in the second year of its administration, and the people have been waiting to see the effects of "reform and retrenchment." Taxes have not decreased, but the surplus is being wiped out. How this is being accomplished Congressman Hisecock reveals. In his speech he showed that the expenditures of the general government for the ensuing fiscal year will exceed the estimated revenues by \$14,000,000, in other words, that, instead of the estimated surplus of \$30,000,000 at the close of the year, there will be a deficit of about half the amount, and this without the reduction of a penny in taxation.

—The *New York Times* has undertaken an important work in the line of geographical research. Under the leadership of Lieutenant Schwatka it has sent out an expedition to explore Alaska and especially to climb Mt. St. Elias, which is 19,500 feet in height, and is snow clad from about 3,000 feet upward, making over 16,000 feet to be ascended over snows. It is an almost unknown region, of whose characteristics from people to glaciers there is practically no definite information.

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325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

*Charter Perpetual.*

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-  
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-  
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on  
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time  
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS  
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from  
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpor-  
ations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper  
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-  
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-  
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-  
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-  
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-  
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,  
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are  
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Com-  
pany. As additional security, the Company has a special  
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its  
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without  
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.  
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the  
Trust Department.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
CHAS. A. HERTON, Assistant Treasurer.  
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

#### DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,  
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,  
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,  
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,  
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

## The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE  
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination  
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by  
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for  
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY.  
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-  
DIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attor-  
ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-  
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—  
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other  
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact  
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-  
ANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as  
Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of  
Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.  
etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS  
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send  
for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

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Thomas MacKellar, J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
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